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Official Paper of Lincoln Co.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

This departed queen of Hawaii, it is
said, has great regard for the Church of
Latter-day Saints and intends to
become a Mormon.

The test case of the constitutionality
of the Chinese Exclusion act was to have
been argued before the United States
Supreme Court yesterday.

The Chicago papers estimate on the
scale of present prices that a temperate
and economical man can get along in that
city during the World's Fair on three
dollars a day.

All the hired girls in Michigan, Illi-
nois and Indiana are striking for higher
wages, and if their demands are not com-
plied with they depart for the World's
Fair, where big wages are offered them.

The National Convention of Republi-
can clubs will meet to-day in Louisville,
Ky. Good results are expected from this
meeting by Republicans, as the future
policy of the party will be considered,
especially the race question in the South.

The gates of the World's Fair were
closed last Sunday. This action will
be set at rest the long agitated
question of Sunday opening. The pious
element of the city and the saloon
keepers of Chicago will now have their
say.

Two gray-haired Ukiah (Cal.) pioneers
have agreed to charter a railroad flat car,
which they will build a miniature
Mendocino county logger's cabin in which
they propose to live during their trip to
and from Chicago and four weeks at the
World's Fair. The railroad company has
agreed to their terms.

Among the latest batch of appoint-
ments announced by the President is
that of David H. Hall of Nevada to be
Register of the Land Office at Eureka,
Nev. Charles C. Richards of Ogden re-
ceived the much coveted plum of Sec-
retary of Utah, Nat. M. Brigham that
of the Marshals, and "Kentucky" Smith
was honored with the Chief Justice of the
Territory.

The Sacramento News says the desert-
ing husband is becoming alarmingly
prevalent these days. Soundrels almost
daily marry young women and in a short
time abandon them, while in many cases
fathers of families desert wives and chil-
dren and leave them destitute and de-
fenseless. This is a class of criminals
that the law at present is inadequate to
deal with. Flogging went out of fashion
too soon.

DELEGATE RAWLINS of Utah has aston-
ished the country by tendering his res-
ignation as Delegate to Congress. He
gives as a reason, business interests and
disgust with politics. All his requests
as to appointments in Utah were ignored,
and when he called on the President last
Friday in relation to the Secretaryship of
the Territory, His Highness gave him a
brutal snub. "A man to have influence
with this administration," said Mr. Raw-
lins to a Tribune representative, "must
be a fawner and lickspittle." This is
probably the first case on record where a
member of Congress has resigned before
doing a day's service and his party in
control. A special election will be im-
mediately ordered and it will be a hot
one. Frank Cannon, whom Mr. Rawlins
defeated last fall, will probably be nomi-
nated by the Republicans, and John T.
Cain, the ex-Delegate, will most likely
be the Democratic nominee.

USURPERS OF LAW.

The act of July, 1890, known as the
Sherman act, provides for the purchase
of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly,
directs that the treasury notes issued in
payment thereof shall be redeemed in
silver gold or silver coin, and authorizes
the coinage of as much of the silver bul-
lion as the Secretary of the Treasury
shall deem necessary for the redemption
of said notes. Since the passage of the
act up to Cleveland's assumption of being
the Government of the United States,
monthly reports of the purchase of sil-
ver were published, but for the past three
months not a word has been given to the
public about compliance with the act.

Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury
violated the law in refusing to coin the
bullion, and now it seems to be the in-
tention of Cleveland's man to ignore the
law altogether. Things are certainly
changing in America. Time was when
all, both high and low, rich and poor,
considered themselves under the law of
the land; now persons who are elected to
office and their wealthy supporters con-
sider themselves as superior to it. But
a day of retribution will come, and when
it does the names of these usurpers will
be execrated by the people.

MERIT D. H. BUCKE.

SECRETARY GRESHAM, by orders from
President Cleveland, one day last week
telegraphed the Governors of States
within whose boundaries Chinamen must
do congregate, to employ all lawful
means to protect the discreditors of the
Exclusion law. As this message came
from men who were sworn to execute the
same law and violated the obligation, it
was considered by some of the Governors
as a piece of impudence and gallsupreme.
Governor Penoyer of Oregon was so in-
dignant that he immediately sent the
following reply:

"I will attend to my business. Let
the President attend to his."

STYLER PENNOYER, Governor.
In speaking of the matter, the sturdy
old Governor said: "Gresham's telegram
is an insult to Oregon. I will enforce the
laws of the State, and the President
should enforce the laws of Congress. It
comes with poor grace for the President
to ask me to enforce the State law, while
he, without warrant, suspends the Ex-
clusion law."

Governor McConnell of Idaho was
more amused than angered when he re-
ceived Gresham's impudent message, and
sent the following reply:

"Your telegram received. I anticipate
no trouble. Our people respect the law
and bow to its mandates. They expect
the Nation's Chief Executive to do the
same."

These pointed answers will probably
convince Cleveland that there are some
persons who have official dignity and
manners, something that he seems to
lack, at least in this instance.

REMEMBERING THE GREAT.

While the memory of Columbus is
being honored throughout America in a
manner befitting the name of the great
discoverer, the memory of other men who
have shed lustre on this continent is not
forgotten. In New York city, April 26,
the day of the great American and for-
eign review in the harbor of that
city, was unveiled the statue of
John Ericsson, the man who may be
said to have revolutionized the
world's mode of warfare. The statue is
of bronze, eight feet three inches high,
on a pedestal of granite eight feet nine
inches high. It presents an heroic figure
of the great inventor. The statue cost
\$10,000, and was erected by the munici-
pality of New York. On each of the
four faces of the pedestal there will be a
bronze panel presenting views of the en-
gagement between the Monitor and Mer-
rimack, the first screw steamship, the
Princeton, and other inventions of Eric-
son. The statue is an imposing tribute
to the memory of the great inventor.

On the same day and in the same city
a monument to John James Audubon,
the great American ornithologist, was
also unveiled. The monument has the
form of a Celtic-Runic cross, a wheel
encircling the arms of the cross, while
Runic tracery of quaint design relieves
the carved figures of birds and animals.
On the base is the face of the dead or-
nithologist. The monument is twenty-five
feet high, and cost \$10,000. The money
was contributed by the New York Acad-
emy of Sciences and kindred organiza-
tions.

HUNGRY FOR OFFICE.

The Winnemucca Silver State has been
favored with a copy of a Democratic
pamphlet from the steering committee in
Washington with a suggestion that it
make such use of it as it may deem
proper. The Silver State publishes it in
full, under the following flash headlines:
"A Plea for the Spoils of Office; the
Rump Committee of the Rump Demo-
cratic Party Write a Book entitled 'The
Case of the Democrats of the State of
Nevada'; a Pamphlet which is Distributed
in Washington, but Not in Nevada;
They Sought to Betray the Democratic
Party in Nevada and to Carry the State
for Harrison; They Now Seek to Betray
Cleveland into Giving Them Offices; a
Yelp from the Mangy Kennel."

The document is signed by Theo. Win-
ters, Joseph R. Ryan, B. F. Riley, Dem-
ocratic Electors; James C. Hagerman,
candidate for Congress; Chas. W. Irish,
chairman, and Chas. A. Jones, secretary
Democratic State Central Committee.

The Silver State in the course of its
comments on the document refers to the
signers in the following forcible manner:
"The Silver party can be but amused at
the yelping of these political whelps,
who were spurned with such contempt
and loathing by the people of Nevada.
The Silver party would have asked no
favors of Harrison had he been elected,
and it asks none of Cleveland. It stands
on principle, and there it will ever stand.
It is most fitting that these political scal-
yags, Wall street lickspittles and Sher-
man admirers shall receive the favors of
a Wall street President, so as to fur-
ther damn the Wall street policy in the
estimation of the self-respecting citizens
of this State."

The French newspapers tell of a very
interesting match that came off in
France. Two women in good society
challenged each other to talk fast. Each
was to utter as many words as possible
in a fixed time. Each woman talked
three consecutive hours. One uttered
203,500 words. The other won the
match with 206,090 words.

The much-talked-of and amount-to-
nothing Monetary Conference will not
meet until November next. The reason
assigned for postponement is that Euro-
pean delegates to the conference insist
that a definite proposition on the silver
question should come from the United
States. The assembling of Congress in
extra session in September will afford
time for the intentions of that body in
regard to the Sherman law and the silver
question generally before the meeting of
the conference.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

OPENING DAY EXERCISES PASS
OFF SMOOTHLY.

Advice to Visitors in Relation to
Hotel Accommodations.

The Cost of the Great Show Will
Amount to \$35,000,000!

Correspondence of THE RECORD.
CHICAGO, May 1, 1893.

The last mail has been driven—not in
a coffin, but by Mrs. Potter Palmer in
the Woman's building. It was a golden
mail.

President Cleveland has loaned his
distinguished presence, touched the
button setting the wheels in motion,
leaving the people to do the rest.

The Duke of Veragua, only eleven
generations removed from Columbus,
who, owing to his insatiable curiosity, is
the cause of all this trouble, is with us.
I might add confidentially, that "Duke
of Veragua" is only his official title,
and that when he is at home, where he
can let himself loose without restraint,
his abbreviated name among the boys is
"Christobal Colon de Toledo y Lavie-
tegre de la Cerdas Romerez Baquedano
y Gante," etc. The "etc." may indi-
cate to the reader that there is some
more of the name coming by the next
train, but this is not necessarily the
fact. It is simply a sort of legal notice
to the world at large that he has the
right to add the names of his father
and mother to his own, making them
participes criminis, as it were, either
for his having been born or for his
name, I do not know which. In fact
the "etc." is something like "all
rights reserved" which follows the
announcements of copy-rights.

The famous Liberty bell from Phila-
delphia, with the same crack it wears
at home, has been received with due
honors, and made to feel at home.

The Earl of Craven, who recently
joined Ward McAllister's exclusive 150
by marrying a Bradley-Martin in New
York, has arrived with fifteen trunks
and thirty-two pieces of hand luggage.

A pack of savage Zulus, a car load
of Chinamen, who have just been
vaccinated, are on exhibition, together
with the National Commission. As the
National Commission is proceeding to
knock out the local directory, who
have made the fair a success, their ex-
hibition is more of nerve than utility.

But with even the few attractions I
have named, which are far from all,
there is no reason why we should not
be happy and extend that happiness to
those who seek shelter within our
gates.

THE PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT.

Chicago was not as gaily decorated
on opening as on dedication day, and
the outside attendance was not so
great as last October. This was due to
two facts. There were not so many
outsiders invited, and every one knows
that the exhibitors are behind in their
work. It has now gotten to be a
matter of business with the public.
But the mammoth exposition was started
on time, in the presence of 150,000.
The programme was executed with
promptness, the President touching the
button at 12:30 p. m. as arranged. The
weather was gloomy enough, but for-
tunately the rain did not actually de-
scend until night, though the weather
bureau had hard work to keep the
clouds from weeping with joy over the
opportunity to wet so many people at
one full swoop.

THE HOTEL QUESTION.

So many new hotels have sprung up
during the winter in the World's Fair
district that there is no complete list
of the hotels in the city extant. There
are said to be over one hundred and
fifty of these exposition affairs, many
of them flimsy wind or fire traps, while
some are designed to be transformed
into apartment houses after the fair,
and well constructed. In an incom-
plete list of over two hundred and fifty
I find one hundred and thirty-six in
the city proper, and the remainder in
the Jackson Park region. It is amu-
sing to note the extent of the so called
fair district. The grounds are six miles
south of the city hall, while many of
these temporary hotel structures are
from ten to twelve miles south, some
of them even in Indiana. As the first
gate going south is at Fifty-seventh
street and Stony Island avenue, and
the last one at Sixty-seventh street,
while these hotels extend as far south
as One hundred and thirty-third street,
you are liable to find it easier to go
from the city than to the grounds from
a special World's Fair hotel, unless you
have a well defined idea of the "lay
of the land" in making your selection.
Still if you prefer seclusion to life and
bustle, you will quite likely find it by
setting your face Indianward.

The charges will be variable both in
the World's Fair district and the city
proper. The city at night, with its

brilliantly lighted streets and num-
erous amusements, will be an attractive
place for the visitor after "doing" the
fair during the day. If a visitor is
shrewd he does not need to incur ex-
cessive expense for hotel accommodations.
You can have the opportunity to pay
high prices if you wish, or the reverse.
At the Auditorium on Michigan avenue
or the Great Northern on the corner of
Dearborn and Jackson streets you can
get rooms without meals from \$5 per
day up. Within two or three blocks of
these expensive hotels, on Jackson
street between Wabash and Michigan
avenues, is the Niagara hotel, where a
\$1 per day rate is maintained, with
accommodations first-class and as
much real comfort as at the more ex-
pensive hostleries. This serves to illus-
trate that you can live expensively or
moderately as you may desire when
you come to Chicago, and if you select
the expensive style you should not
complain of extortion, for it is not
forced upon you, but your own choice.

COUNTING THE COST.
After three years of hard work the
management are beginning to count up
the cost and here are the amounts
which Director-General Davis says
have been supplied:

From U. S. Government	\$5,138,975
From State Governments	5,040,950
From Foreign Governments	5,871,523
Stock Subscriptions	2,843,780
City of Chicago by sale city bonds	5,000,000
Bonds sold public chiefly in Chicago	4,004,500
Gate receipts to April 1	224,323
Miscellaneous concessions, etc.	354,468
Total	\$33,219,590

Deducting what foreign governments
have expended and this country has
furnished, twenty six million, six hun-
dred and seventy-seven, four hundred
and one dollars.

Of this amount Chicago alone has
contributed over fifteen million dollars,
or considerably more than half of what
the general government and all of the
rest of the country combined have
supplied.

It will probably require additional
expenditures, swelling the grand total
up to at least \$35,000,000. You can
form some idea whether it is not worth
your while to see an aggregation of
buildings and exhibits which have cost
thirty-five million dollars to accumulate
without making any account whatever
of the additional millions which the
exhibitors themselves have cost.

You are not likely to have another
such an opportunity.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1893.
General Harrison must smile when he
reads of Democrats claiming credit for
the administration for its financial policy.
The administration has no financial
policy, or if it has the public has not
been taken into its confidence. In using
a part of the gold reserve fund to redeem
Treasury notes it has but followed the
policy laid down by President Harrison
and Secretary Foster, and while it de-
serves credit for having been sensible
enough to have followed the Republican
plan of dealing with the gold problem it
should not be credited with having origi-
nated no policy on any subject, unless
the sending of Mr. Blount to Hawaii to
lower the American flag can be dignified
by the name of policy.

The Democratic Commissioners of
Pensions goes on duty this week, and
much interest is felt in his actions. All
sorts of rumors are current about his in-
tentions, but as his acts will soon be-
gin to speak for themselves I shall wait
before criticizing. Judge Lochren is so
highly spoken of by those familiar with
him during and since the war that it
seems only fair to do this.

Only a very few office-seekers remain-
ed in Washington after the departure of
the President and his cabinet—they prob-
ably found it cheaper to put in the time wait-
ing for the return of the administration
elsewhere—but there were some very
mad men among those who did stay, be-
cause of the fact that five of the govern-
ment departments were left in charge of
Republicans while hungry Democrats
howled for the places of these very Re-
publicans: nevertheless, the Republicans
left in charge of those departments did
not attempt to revolutionize the govern-
ment or to put any of the department
buildings on wheels and take them away;
but that some of them did enjoy the
crazy antics and language of the kicking
office seekers, who made exhibition of
themselves and their disappointments in
public places, your correspondent
happens to know by personal knowledge.

Controller of Currency Eckles has
taken charge of his office. He good
naturally confesses that he knows noth-
ing about banking, which is the principal
business with which his office has to
deal, but says he intends that all of his
subordinates shall be banking experts.
He doesn't explain how he will select
them without knowing anything about
the business himself.

Pure copper ranks with sulphur, super-
ior to all other metals in electrical con-
ductivity. It is recognized as the metal
for electric instruments. The marvelous
growth of electrical science and art has
grown to the manufacture of pure copper
an importance simply enormous.

NEVADA NOTES.

The city trustees of Carson have re-
duced the license for sparring exhibitions
from \$50 to \$30.

Strawberries have appeared in the Vir-
ginia market—three baskets for \$1, with
silver at 84½.—Chronicle.

Rev. A. N. Fisher, formerly State
Superintendent of Schools of Nevada,
is now editing the Pacific Christian Ad-
vocate at Portland, Ore.

The Dayton Times says that John De-
venor, the owner of the horses which
died some two months since, has had a
careful examination of the animals made
by veterinary surgeons of San Francisco,
and it appears that the horses were
killed by the administration, in some
form, of cyanide of potassium.

The San Francisco Report says the
Keeley Institute of Nevada has been in-
corporated. The object is to introduce
the double chloride of gold remedy
throughout Nevada. The directors are
A. W. Havens, L. Osborn, J. D. Lang-
horne, Jr., J. J. Evans and W. C. Wat-
son.

The Carson Appeal says the Governor
has received a check from Washington
for the amount of direct tax collected in
Nevada. John Mullan asks for a com-
mission of \$500 for collecting the money,
though the act of Congress refunding the
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Mullan must have the check of a govern-
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